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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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The Only Reliable Brand is  
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No. 14,418 號期十百肆千肆萬壹第 日初月五年十叁緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 21ST, 1904. 式拜禮 號壹拾月陸年肆零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Rooms most Elegantly Furnished. Comfort  
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Absolute Cleanliness Guaranteed. Cuisine a  
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Premises centrally situated away from the  
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[1468]

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Hongkong, 31st May, 1904.

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Uncomparable Bellairs		
Elizabeth at Rugen		
Celebrate Sarah		
Watchers, by Mason		
China from Within		
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## CONFECTIONERY!!!

THE CHOICEST AND LARGEST VARIETY, FROM PARIS AND LONDON.

MARRONS GLACES, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.

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PLUM PUDDINGS.

DATE, FIGS, RAISINS, ALMONDS and NUTS.

STILLION, CHEDDAR, GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, CAMENBERT.

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Hongkong, 15th June, 1904.

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At CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW and PEKING.

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A YOUNG FOX TERRIER. Finder will

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C. HEUSER,

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CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-  
FORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE  
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CARTRIDGES & 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,  
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all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 35SG. AIR GUNS and  
AMMUNITION in Variety.

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

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## HONGKONG HOTEL

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Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing

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Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for

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Dining Accommodation for 500 persons.

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European Chef and Indian Curry Cook.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European

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Hydraulic Elevators to each Floor.

Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.

Electric Lighting throughout. Electric Fans

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Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Wines and Groceries specially imported by

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[1014]

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if

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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

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Hongkong, 10th June 1903.

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near

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Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

Large and lofty Rooms. Elegantly Furnished



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OF

**AERATED**  
**WATERS**  
IN THE FAR EAST.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture made under constant European export supervision are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.

THE MACHINERY in use embodies every improvement up to date.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed.  
THE BEST MATERIALS only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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On communications relating to the new columns should be addressed to the Editor.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C. 514 Ed.  
[Initials]  
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

## BIRTHS.

On Monday, at 1 p.m., at the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, the wife of Mr. S. R. Moore, of a son.  
On the 14th June, at 2, Astor Terrace, Shanghai, the wife of GEORGE PEARSON, of a daughter.  
DEATH.  
On the 14th June, at Hangchow, of consumption, ALFRED ARMAND SYKES, aged 32 years.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.I.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 21st JUNE, 1904.

THE Anti-Opium League in China has just published in pamphlet form reports made in 1902 by the American Consuls at Shanghai, Hongkong, Chefoo, Foochow, Amoy, and Tientsin on "Opium in China." We gather from the preface that these reports were called for by the Honourable DAVID J. HILL, while Acting Secretary of State, after an interview with the Rev. H. C. Du Bose, who is the president of the Anti-Opium League in China. The circular issued to the American Consuls asked for information on the following aspects of the question.

(1.) To what extent is the arable land of China now devoted to the culture of the poppy? (2.) What is known of the increase of the culture of the poppy during recent years? (3.) What is known of the growth of the opium habit among the Chinese people? (4.) Is the increase of the culture of the poppy tending to diminish the production of cereals? (5.) To what extent, if any, does the use of opium affect the purchasing power of the Chinese people as regards American products?

The reports were not published by the Department of State, but typewritten copies were supplied to the Anti-Opium League, who have printed them for circulation. The reports are chiefly remarkable for the vagueness of the information they contain, and the conflict of testimony on some of the main points. With regard to the first

and second questions regarding the cultivation of the poppy in China, Consul Goodnow replies that as there are no existing statistics covering the ground of these questions he finds it impossible to give any exact information, but all observers, he says, "bear testimony to the great extent to which 'districts are given up to the cultivation of the poppy, especially in the West and 'South.' He reports also that during the last ten years there has been a steady decline in the importation of opium, and adds that during the same period the culture of opium has continued to increase in all parts of the country, particularly in Yunnan, Szechuen and Kiangsi. In some parts of Yunnan it has almost become the medium of exchange. Consul-General RUMBLE wrote from Hongkong that the culture of the poppy in China is on a small scale; only "an insignificant part" of China is devoted to its culture. Consul Fowler says it is impossible to give statistics, but "it is known to all that the area is increasing enormously," and that the opium habit is increasing gradually everywhere. Mr. FESLER, the Consul at Amoy, does not attempt to answer the questions in their relation to the whole of China, but confining himself to their application to his own consular district, he states that according to the most reliable reports about 60 per cent of the arable land in the district is devoted to the raising of the poppy, and that its culture has increased rapidly. Mr. RAGDALE, the Consul at Tientsin, being extremely busy at the time, had a report prepared by the Interpreter of the Consulate. In this report it is stated that, so far as could be learnt, there has been no increase in the culture of the poppy during recent years owing to the ever-increasing taxation levied by the provincial and local authorities, which has increased the cost of opium to such an extent "that, happily, it is getting more and more a luxury for the rich, and beyond the means of the 'ordinary classes.'"

Whoever peruses these reports might well ask, Where is truth? He will probably find the nearest approach to truth in the report furnished by Mr. Consul GRACEY, of Foochow. After careful investigation he declares that the growing of the poppy is manifestly increasing every year in Central and Southern China. The amount of opium produced in China, he says, is from 350,000 piculs to 400,000 piculs. Mr. GRACEY omits in his report a computation of the growth of the poppy and the use of opium throughout the empire made by Mr. F. E. TAYLOR, the Commissioner of Imperial Customs, who was at the time the Report was written in charge of the Statistical Department. Mr. TAYLOR calculated, allowing a moderate estimate of three hundred millions for the population of China, that there are about 5,000,000 opium smokers in the empire. As to the area under cultivation of the poppy, he estimates that if one-third of the area of the empire is cultivated land in every hundred mow of cultivated land only half a mow (5 mow to the acre) would be under opium and that only for part of the year.

We are asked to review these reports "in some home paper, secular or religious." We do not know what lessons we are expected to derive from their perusal, but the balance of reliable testimony seems to be clearly against the well-known views of the Anti-Opium Society. In the absence of any accurate statistics we have to take our choice between the statements that the cultivation of the poppy is (1) "enormously increasing" in China; (2) that "the cultivation of the poppy probably reached its utmost limit several years ago, and that no extension of poppy cultivation is entertained"; and (3) that "only an insignificant part of China is devoted to the culture of the poppy." Assuming it to be a fact that the cultivation of the poppy has increased of late years, it does not follow that opium-smoking is increasing. In the last ten years the import of foreign opium has been steadily declining. In 1892 the quantity imported was 70,782 piculs; in 1902 the quantity was 50,801 piculs—a decline of 20,000 piculs in ten years.

The answers to the other questions in the State Department's circular are quite as amusingly diverse as they are in regard to the cultivation of the poppy, but we have not the space to discuss them now. Opium-smoking may be a baneful habit, but it is the greater evil than the same kind of use of alcoholic intoxicants is an open question. Students of this question have asked before and continue to ask without result whether any member of the Anti-Opium League can honestly testify to any exceptional mortality arising from the consumption of opium in China; a greater proportion of deaths from

opium in China, say, than from drink in the British Isles.

The reports of the Consuls, we notice, are prefaced by a reprint of the Articles in the United States treaties with China prohibiting the importation of morphia and opium, but inasmuch as American houses were long ago beset by the Parsee merchants in this trade in China the anti-opium attitude of the American Government is rather cheap philanthropy. It is a philanthropy which is not applied to the Philippine Islands.

The U. S. gunboat *Wilmington* has gone to Manila.

The *Tweedle* with the first shipment of coolies for the Transvaal arrived at Durban on Saturday morning.

There has been serious fighting among the coolies in the emigration camp at Tientsin, which had to be quelled by Russian soldiers.

The working hours in all departments of the City government of Manila are in future to be from 7 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., except Saturdays, when they are to be from 7.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 19th June, was as follows:—Library, 225 non-Chinese, 73 Chinese; Museum, 111 non-Chinese, 1,662 Chinese.

The eldest son of Li Hung-chang, Li Pei-hsing, whose term of mourning shortly expires, is likely to be summoned to Peking to receive an appointment in the Wai Wn Pu. It is said, He is a fluent English speaker and has spent some time in America.

The French cruiser *Foudre*, Capt. Guépratte, has probably now arrived at Saigon with the two submarines, destined for service in the Far East. On the passage out they were kept covered up on the ship, and the utmost secrecy was exercised with regard to them.

A few days ago a stabbing affray took place in Des Vœux Road West. It originated in some gambling trouble. Two men and a woman were admitted to hospital, one man with so severe a wound that the air was actually being discharged from his lungs through it. All the patients are doing well.

Yesterday's plague return shows ten fresh cases, bringing the total up to 312. During the week ended the 18th inst. there were 53 cases of plague altogether, all Chinese, 52 of which were fatal. During the week there were also three cases of cholera, two of enteric fever, and one of small-pox. These were all Chinese cases, and all were fatal.

The winner of the Derby sweep of the Calcutta Turf Club was Assistant Surgeon de Cruz, of Dinapore. The value of the first prize in the sweep was Rs45,000. The lucky drawer of St. Amant is reported to have sold a half share in the ticket for Rs20,000.

There were four excursions to Macao on Sunday. The *Hongkong* on Saturday took up over 300 European passengers and about 700 Chinese steamer passengers and brought back to Hongkong a similar number yesterday morning. We learn that the total number of Europeans visiting Macao on Saturday and Sunday from Hongkong was about 1,300.

Yesterday afternoon there took place at Happy Valley the funeral of Police Constable (1) John Garrety, who was drowned on the previous day in the launch basin at Tsimshatsui Station while bathing. Deceased was 25 years of age and served through the South African campaign in the Sherwood Foresters. He held three army medals. It appears that he went in bathing with a party of nine or ten others in the basin, a popular resort of the Tsimshatsui police in the hot weather. He dived in, but failed to come up. Among so many bathers his absence was not noticed for some time. It seems that Garrety suffered from a weak heart, and that failure of its action led to the fatality. A large number of the Hongkong Police Force attended the funeral.

The Stanley Opera Co. last evening played *My Sweetheart* to a fair house. Miss Fanny Stanley was particularly pleasing as Tina Hatwell, while Mr. Robert Stephenson was well placed as Tony Faust. The recent performances of the Company have been much more enjoyable than their first pieces. Last night's performance was a complimentary benefit by Miss Fanny Stanley to Mr. Robert Stephenson, a well-known local amateur. To-night the Company play *East Lynne* by special request, as a grand farewell benefit to Miss Fanny Stanley, and this being the last night a bumper house is expected.

## LOSS OF THE TORPEDO-BOAT "SPARROWHAWK."

News has been received from the north by the Commodore of the Fleet that the torpedo boat destroyer *Sparrowhawk* has struck an uncharted rock near the entrance to the Yangtze River and has foundered.

The *Sparrowhawk* was built at Birkenhead in 1896, and is of 300 tons displacement. Her indicated horse power is 6,000 and she has two screws, giving a speed of 30.13 knots per hour. The officers were Lieutenant and Commander G. C. Colclough, Lieutenant G. M. A. Rowe, Eng-Lieutenant G. S. Holgate and Gunner T. Cooker, and the destroyer carried a complement of 58. There does not appear to have been any loss of life.

## TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## SENIOR NAVAL LORD.

London, 20th June 10.35 a.m.

Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, K.C.B., has been appointed Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, vice Admiral Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B., and is succeeded by Vice-Admiral Archibald Lucius Douglas in the Portsmouth command.

## P. &amp; O. LINER LOST.

London, 20th June 10.35 a.m.

The Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company's s.s. *Australia* struck on the rocks at Point Nepean, and is expected to be a total loss. The passengers and mails were safely landed at Adelaide.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

## SALE OF A STEAMER TO JAPAN.

London, 18th June.

The Glasgow steamer *Kirkdale* has been sold to Japan. [The *Kirkdale* is a steamer of 3,031 tons gross, built in 1894.—Ed.]

## ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

London, 18th June.

Count Gallina, the Italian Minister at Peking, has been appointed to St. Petersburg, and will be replaced by M. Baroli.

## THE MURDER OF THE GOVERNOR OF FINLAND.

London, 18th June.

The murderer of the late General Bobrikoff belonged to the pro-Swedish party in Finland, which is composed chiefly of the higher classes. Governor Haikioff of Warsaw had a paralytic stroke on hearing of General Bobrikoff's murder.

## FESTIVAL AT MACAO.

Macao, usually so dull and quiet, was very gay last Saturday and Sunday. The occasion was the annual feast of St. Anthony of Padua, a saint highly venerated by the Portuguese in every part of the world. Great preparations were made by the people of Macao in general, and those of the district of St. Anthony in particular, for the feast. From the ruins of the ancient Church of St. Paulo to the Camões's Gardens triumphal arches, flags, banners and lanterns were fixed up, bearing evidence of hard and painstaking work on the part of the committee in charge of the decorations. Under the first of these arches a number of little girls were posted to collect money for defraying the expenses of the feast, and judging from the large numbers of people who of necessity passed through in order to see the decorations, these girls must have netted quite a nice sum for the fund. The feast actually commenced on Saturday afternoon, when His Lordship the Bishop of Macao blessed and distributed alms, consisting of wine, rice and fruits, to over 300 poor people. The service on Sunday began with a Pontifical High Mass by the Bishop at the Parochial Church of St. Anthony, and in the afternoon at half-past five a long procession started from the same church and wound its way through the streets of the town. The Bishop was assisted by all the clergy in the ceremonies. The Governor of Macao was represented by his aide-de-camp, who walked immediately behind the Bishop, and the procession was followed by a large number of the devotees of the saint both of Hongkong and Macao. From every coign of vantage there were crowds of sightseers, owners of houses in the vicinity dispensing hospitality to their friends. Among these was the large and well-known house of the late Commandado Lourenço Marques, which stands not only as an historical landmark of the district of St. Anthony, but of the well-known Marques family, as well.

In the evening there were *Kermess* fireworks and a band performance on the Praça Luiz de Camões; the facade of the church and several houses were very gayly illuminated, and the crowd of people, both foreigners and Chinese, who thronged there was enormous. There were close upon 1,500 visitors from Hongkong, other than Chinese, in Macao on Sunday. The police kept excellent order, and we have not heard of any accidents. The limited means of locomotion in Macao were sorely taxed, rickshaws especially being at an enormous premium. The feast must have proved very profitable to the hotels and ricksha pullers. The former, we understand, were all full. Mr. Farmer in the *Macao* and Mr. Marques in the *Boa Vista* were kept very busy catering for the crowd. Of course, as usual on an occasion like this, the *funtan* shops were well patronised, and many a usual returned to Hongkong sadder but wiser men.

## THE WAR.

## COST OF SUNKEN RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

The *Anglo-Russian* makes the following statement:—In the various reports of Russian vessels sunk or damaged since the beginning of the war, their tonnage and other particulars were given, but not their cost. This is probably because it is difficult to fix the original cost of the vessels themselves and of their subsequent armaments, &c., which are frequently being changed and increased. Anyhow, here are a few instructive figures about the cost of only some of the vessels put hors de combat:—

*Poltava*—more than 8,000,000 roubles.  
*Askaniya*—about 4,000,000  
*Chervetich*—about 14,000,000  
*Retvisan*—about 12,000,000  
*Petropavlovsk*—20,000,000

Of the last vessel it may be said that with it alone a sum of money was sunk in the sea in two minutes that would have covered the expenditure for at least one year's primary education for the whole empire according to the present Russian Budget.

## GAY LIFE AT HARBIN.

The following letter was received at St. Petersburg last month from Harbin:—

"Harbin, this spring, presents a singular aspect. The crowds of Chinese which were once the characteristic feature of the town have been swelled up in the mob of uniforms representing every corps and regiment in the Russian Army. Palanquins have given way to transport wagons, guns, and field ambulances. The Red Cross flag has ousted the Russian tricolor on the public buildings. Except for the girls who sing at the café concerts, all the women seem to have left. We have been invaded by a crowd of adventurers, Orientals and Europeans, vying with one another in cheating the unwary soldier. While not far from here the cannon roars and human blood flows, there are houses in Harbin whence from morning till night come the merry strains of light music. A few steps from their doors on my met sisters of charity with the red cross of Geneva conspicuous on their sleeve. Trade is brisk, and, in spite of the efforts of the authorities, prices run very high. The most animated point of the town is the railway station, where fresh troops are continually arriving at the rate of some 4,000 daily. All the soldiers are burning to meet the enemy."

## FRANCE AND THE WAR.

Our Paris correspondent writes:—

The fact that the French Press has once more indulged in wild rumours respecting the Far East is regrettable; however, the fit is only of a temporary nature. To publish a series of sensational and unreliable reports of battles, defeats, and successes, is to depart from the common-sense policy which has been followed of late by Journalistic France. No doubt the crushing defeat of the Russians, and their constant retreats, are galling to many Russians. The French as usual were kept in the dark about the inferiority of the "allies"—hence why they passed through various stages of disbelief, absurd prophecy, and sudden astonishment, on reading the more truthful reports in English and American journals. After all it is not difficult to understand the Continental point of view. France, as everyone knows, had two reasons to fear war. Russia had raised loan after loan from her generous friend and ally. As many as four hundred millions had passed from Paris to the Russian capital; the worst of it was that the script was not only held by big financial houses, but by thousands of cautious shopkeepers and thrifty peasants scattered over the whole country. Nor was this all, for there was the possibility of France being dragged into the conflict, which would have certainly been followed by Great Britain flying to the assistance of Japan. M. Loubet, who is an exemplary President, and a man of peace, took in the critical situation at a glance; the working classes, as well as the business and commercial communities, became more reasonable, and spoke less of fighting. None knew better than they what disastrous effects a fight in which France and Great Britain were involved would have on the nation. They were shrewd enough to remember that beyond the fulfilment of treaty obligations, they had nothing to gain by aiding Russia, so France remained peaceful. Parisians are become less Russophile than they were; nor do they credit to the same extent as formerly Russian accounts of the war, which are at best but pure imagination, and intended to throw dust into people's eyes. The useless destructive work of the Muscovites is not war; the world is now able to perceive that they undertook a task much too considerable for them, and are now paying dear by for their foolishness; the sympathy which the vanquished expected is conspicuous by its absence. Even in France, delight is expressed in certain quarters at the punishment inflicted on them by the Japanese, whose pluck has caused them to rise in the estimation of a great number of people. The Japanese advance is being watched with the keenest interest. That the Russians may fight a little while longer is possible, though the net drawn round them is being tightened by the victorious Japs. General Kuropatkin has not as yet made a favourable impression here; forty-eight guns and 3,000 men killed and wounded is indeed considered a very big price for what he calls the "strategical advantage" of getting his enemy into the place where the Japs wanted to be. More Russian surrenders are expected; the latter, however willing they are to fight, are most seriously handicapped, and are not face superior numbers. The Japs are literally swarming, and insist on their rivals fighting or surrendering. The Tsar must wish the war over by this, considering how little his soldiers have done to prove their valour. The treatment of the Russian wounded, and the chivalry shown to Russian officers by the Japs,

ought to be reciprocated. Port Arthur in possession of the Japanese, besides other important Russian places, how does Russia expect to conquer the Japs, as General Kuropatkin felt so sanguine of doing before leaving St. Petersburg? Far from the treaty of peace being signed in Tokyo, it looks as if it will be signed in St. Petersburg. It would not do to believe all one hears, or reads about; one cannot alleged that the Russians were trying to secure peace at any cost, as they were unable to carry on the war any longer. Many a true word is spoken in jest. Were the Tsar to give this matter his consideration, he would not be thought less of by European and other countries.

## ACCIDENT TO THE "TAIPING."

The China Merchants' steamer *Fungshan*, from Wenchow, on arriving at Shanghai on the 16th inst., reported sighting on the 14th inst. the steamer *Taiyang* ashore on Sudun Island, and flying signals for assistance. The *Fungshan* at once altered her course and stood for the stranded vessel and stood by her from 2 p.m. till 7 p.m., when high water came, and passing a hawser to the vessel succeeded in towing her off the bank. The *Taiyang* went ashore during a dense fog which they had had from the time of leaving Hongkong bound to Wuhu, with a cargo of sandal wood, camphor and sugar.

When the vessel went ashore nothing could be seen of the land and nothing was known until the vessel crashed on the beach. The *Taiyang* was commanded by Captain Brissander, who is well known on the China coast as a careful shipmaster. The only other foreigner on board at the time was the chief engineer, the chief officer having remained behind in Hongkong. When the *Fungshan* was sighted, the native crew of the stranded vessel came on board in a hurry thinking that their own craft was going down, but when the vessel was floated the crew were at once sent on board again; some of the comrade's stuff however remained on the *Fungshan* and came to Shanghai. Captain Gillispie of the *Fungshan* offered to stand by after the vessel was towed off, but Captain Brissander declined the offer made and said that he would proceed right on to Wuhu, where he was bound, as the vessel was in no wise injured.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 20th June.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## MANSLAUGHTER.

Ho Yan Sang, a Hakka coolie, was charged with having on 18th May caused the death of Chek Tsan.

Ho pleaded not guilty.  
The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. L. Knox, Chow Dart Tong, F. A. Macintosh, J. Hemmings, W. O. C. Spalekhafer, C. E. P. Herbst and E. S. Joseph.  
The Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Henry S. Baskley (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor), conducted the prosecution. In his opening statement he said that the deceased man lived with some other people at 15 Moon Street on the ground floor. Prisoner had only recently come to Hongkong. He was working with a rattan chairmaker in Sun Street. On the morning of the 18th May one of the deceased's 15 messmates had a quarrel with the chairmaker at whose house he had called to leave some clothes to be mended, the result being that one of the clogs belonging to the chairmaker was injured. About half-past six the same night the deceased was sitting at a table having chow along with several others when the chairmaker accompanied by the prisoner came to the shop and demanded that the damaged clog be replaced. They were told that they must wait until the people in the shop had finished their rice. Instead of waiting, the chair-maker and the prisoner went away and came back reinforced by a number of other Hakka men and set upon the party as they sat at chow. The prisoner had a long pointed bamboo pole which he used as a spear and with it prodded the deceased man, inflicting quite serious wounds. It was not suggested, however, that these wounds caused the death of the deceased. He was thrown down during the fracas and in the course of it he was jumped upon and part of his breast-bone penetrated his heart. Prisoner was pursued and captured; all the others got away. The state of the matter was that deceased was killed in the course of an assault by several men in which the prisoner took an active part. Who it was that jumped on the deceased's breast was not known.

Evidence was given.

The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say, stated that he had only come to Hongkong on the morning of the 18th May to collect 30 cents that a friend owed him. He was arrested in St. Francis Street. He took no part in the assault.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour said that for scarcely any reason whatever the accused had interfered in a quarrel that had nothing to do with him, and along with a number of other men joined together and set upon a poor old man who had nothing to do with the quarrel. The accused prodded the old man with a bamboo, inflicting a wound an inch deep. Although that wound did not cause the death of the old man, yet the accused and his companions with their brutality did kill him. His Lordship hoped that the sentence he had imposed would have the effect of making Hakka men understand that they could not come here and assault whom they liked.



## CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

Pun Tam On, a young Hakka, was charged with having on 24th May along with certain persons unknown committed assault and robbery at Hok Tin and stolen \$100 and a quantity of jewellery and clothing.

He pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. H. A. Burke, V. V. Carlowitz, P. Holl, R. Henderson, P. Tester, C. H. Falloon, and G. P. M. Keith.

The Attorney-General stated that the robbery took place at the cement works at Kowloon. The complainant and his wife were asleep in their house and were suddenly awakened by a number of men entering. They were seized and bound, the house was ransacked and various things were carried away by the robbers. The only point for the consideration of the jury was as to the identity of the prisoner. The woman met him in the street four nights after the robbery, recognised him as one of the gang and gave him in charge of the police.

After hearing evidence the jury found the prisoner not guilty by a majority of six to one. He was discharged.

## DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

Ng Tsung, an old Chinaman, was charged with having on 13th January forged a certain receipt for money for payment by the Government of Hongkong of the sum of \$221 to one Chan Cheung with intent to defraud.

He denied the charge.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. E. W. Terry, D. J. Pettigrew, H. Elmer, A. H. A. Klossner, P. Robert, E. Mast, and C. W. Henson.

The Attorney-General stated that since 1888, a man named Chan Cheung held a squatter's licence for a plot of land at Miti. He died in 1888. But that fact was suppressed from the knowledge of the Government, and the squatter's licence was still held by the prisoner, who impersonated the dead man Chan Cheung. That was an offence in itself. But the prisoner, not content with obtaining possession of the land by falsifying impersonating this dead man, went further and forged a receipt in the name of Chan Cheung in order to get from the Government compensation money for a portion of the land that had been granted to Chan Cheung under a squatter's licence. It appeared that last year the Government wanted some land for the purpose of erecting a disinfecting station, and they chose a portion of this land for the site. Compensation was fixed at \$221, and prisoner came into the Public Works Department office and got the money and signed a receipt for it in the name of Chan Cheung. The fact of the death of Chan Cheung came to the knowledge of the Government through a quarrel among the people concerned. The only defence put forward was that the prisoner had bought the land from Chan Cheung's representative after Chan Cheung's death and that this man told him to go to the office and use the name of Chan Cheung.

The jury, after hearing evidence, unanimously found the charge proven.

His Lordship in passing sentence said that at last Session the prisoner along with a woman had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the ends of justice. This sentence for such conspiracy was three years, but, as he was an old man, his Lordship had let him off with only one year's imprisonment. At that time he did not know about this matter of the compensation money, which showed that the prisoner was an artful old scoundrel. He seemed to be a mixture of the knave and the fool; more of the knave than the fool. The sentence would be one year's imprisonment.

The Court adjourned till to-day at 10.30 a.m.

## POLICE COURT.

Monday, 20th June.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ  
(ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE.)

## ALLEGED BRIBERY.

A Chinese contractor named Li Fook was charged with offering a bribe to a Chinese foreman of the Public Works Department.

Mr. Otto Kung Sing appeared for the defence.

The case was remanded, defendant being allowed bail in the sum of \$500.

## OBSTRUCTING THE FAIRWAY.

Four boatmen, charged with obstructing the fairway in the harbour, were fined from \$5 to \$25.

## CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

For cutting and wounding a companion with whom he had a quarrel a Chinaman was fined \$15 or one month.

## THEFT.

A coffee house keeper of Yaumati, a woman, came to Hongkong on Saturday to take part in the Dragon Boat Festival, leaving a fooki in charge of the house. On returning she discovered that some of her silk jackets had been stolen.

The fooki was convicted of the theft and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (SECOND  
POLICE MAGISTRATE.)

The Chinese wife of an Indian named Bola Singh was charged with larceny. The complainant's story was that while away from his house his mother-in-law came there and induced his wife to open a box from which they took \$100. The wife then deserted her home.

The case was remanded.

A CROSS-SUMMONS.

Mr. J. S. Harston, solicitor of Messrs. Ewins and Harston, appeared on behalf of two men from the Ying King, who charged two Excise Officers with assault and with preventing them from doing their duty. Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor (Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), appeared on behalf of the Excise Officers. The case was remanded.

## THE EMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Convention between the United Kingdom and China respecting the Employment of Chinese Labour in British Colonies and Protectorates.

Signed at London, 13th May, 1904.

Whereas a Convention between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty the Emperor of China was signed at Peking on the 24th October, 1890, by Article V of which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China consented to allow Chinese subjects, wishing to take service in British Colonies or other parts beyond the seas, to enter into engagements with British subjects, and to ship themselves and their families on board of British vessels at the open ports of China in conformity with Regulations to be drawn up between the two Governments for the protection of such emigrants:

And whereas the aforesaid Regulations have not hitherto been framed, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China have accordingly appointed the following as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquess of Lansdowne, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Chang Teh-Yih, Bravel, Lieutenant-General of the Chinese Imperial Forces, His Imperial Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;

And the said Plenipotentiaries having met and communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

As the Regulations to be framed under the above-mentioned Treaty were intended to be of a general character, it is hereby agreed that on each occasion when indentured emigrants are required for a particular British Colony or Protectorate beyond the seas, His Britannic Majesty's Minister in Peking shall notify the Chinese Government, stating the name of the Treaty port at which it is intended to embark them, and the terms and conditions on which they are to be engaged; the Chinese Government shall thereupon, without requiring further formalities, immediately instruct the local authorities at the specified Treaty port to take all the steps necessary to facilitate emigration. The notification herein referred to shall only be required once in the case of each Colony or Protectorate, except when emigration under indenture to that Colony or Protectorate from the specified Treaty port has not taken place during the preceding three years.

ARTICLE II.

On receipt of the instructions above referred to, the Tsoai at the port shall at once appoint an officer, to be called the Chinese Inspector; who, together with the British Consul Officer at the port, or his Delegate, shall make known by Proclamation and by means of the native press the text of the Indenture which the emigrant will have to sign, and any particulars of which the Chinese officer considers it essential that the emigrant shall be informed, respecting the country to which the emigrant is to proceed, and respecting its laws.

ARTICLE III.

The British Consul Officer at the port, or his Delegate, shall confer with the Chinese Inspector as to the location and installation of the offices and other necessary buildings, hereinafter called the Emigration Agency, which shall be erected or fitted up by the British Government, and at their expense, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the engagement and shipment of the emigrants, and in which the Chinese Inspector and his staff shall have suitable accommodation for carrying on their duties.

ARTICLE IV.

1. There shall be posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Emigration Agency, and more especially in that part of it called the Depot, destined for the reception of intending emigrants, copies of the Indenture to be entered into with the emigrant, drawn up in the English and Chinese languages, together with copies of the special Ordinance, if any, relating to immigration into the particular Colony or Protectorate for which the emigrants are required.

2. There shall be kept a Register in English and in Chinese, in which the names of intending indentured emigrants shall be inscribed, and in this Register there shall not be inscribed the name of any person who is under 20 years of age, unless he shall have produced proof of his having obtained the consent of his parents or other lawful guardians to emigrate, or, in default of these, of the Magistrate of the district to which he belongs. After signature of the Indenture according to the Chinese manner, the emigrant shall not be permitted to leave the Depot, previously to his embarkation, without a pass signed by the Chinese Inspector, and countersigned by the British Consul Officer or his Delegate, unless he shall have, through the Chinese Inspector, renounced his agreement and withdrawn his name from the register of emigrants.

3. Before the sailing of the ship each emigrant shall be carefully examined by a qualified Medical Officer nominated by the British Consul Officer or his Delegate. The emigrants shall be passed before the British Consul Officer or his Delegate and the

Chinese Inspector or his Delegate, and questioned with a view to ascertain their perfect understanding of the Indenture.

## ARTICLE V.

All ships employed in the conveyance of indentured emigrants from China under this Convention shall engage and embark them only at a Treaty port, and shall comply with the Regulations contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and forming part of the Convention.

## ARTICLE VI.

For the better protection of the emigrant, and of any other Chinese subject who may happen to be residing in the Colony or Protectorate to which the emigration is to take place, it shall be competent to the Emperor of China to appoint a Consul or Vice-Consul to watch over their interests and well-being, and such Consul or Vice-Consul shall have all the rights and privileges accorded to the Consuls of other nations.

## ARTICLE VII.

Every Indenture entered into under the present Articles shall clearly specify the name of the country for which the labourer is required, the duration of the engagement, and, if renewable, on what terms, the number of hours of labour per working day, the nature of the work, the rate of wages and mode of payment, the rations, clothing, the grant of a free passage out, and, where such is provided for therein, a free passage back to the port of embarkation in China for himself and family, right to free medical attendance and medicines, whether in the Colony or Protectorate or on the voyage from and to the port of embarkation in China, and any other advantages to which the emigrant shall be entitled. The Indenture may also provide that the emigrant shall, if considered necessary by the medical authorities, be vaccinated on his arrival at the Depot, and in the event of such vaccination being unsuccessful, be vaccinated on board ship.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The Indenture shall be signed, or in cases of illiteracy marked, by the emigrant after the Chinese manner, in the presence of the British Consul Officer or his Delegate and of the Chinese Inspector or his Delegate, who shall be responsible to their respective Governments for its provisions having been clearly and fully explained to the emigrant previous to signature. To each emigrant there shall be presented a copy of the Indenture drawn up in English and Chinese. Such Indenture shall not be considered as definitive or irrevocable until after the embarkation of the emigrant.

## ARTICLE IX.

In every British Colony or Protectorate to which indentured Chinese emigrants proceed, an officer or officers shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to insure that the emigrant shall have free access to the Courts of Justice to obtain the redress for injuries to his person and property which is secured to all persons, irrespective of race, by the local law.

## ARTICLE X.

During the sojourn of the emigrant in the Colony or Protectorate in which he is employed, all possible postal facilities shall be afforded to him for communicating with his native country and for making remittances to his family.

## ARTICLE XI.

With regard to the repatriation of the emigrant and his family, when or on the expiration of the Indenture or from any legal cause, or in the event of his having been invalided from sickness or disablement, it is understood that this shall always be to the port of shipment in China, and that in no case shall it take place by any other means than actual conveyance by ship, and payment of money to the returning emigrant in lieu of passage shall not be admissible.

## ARTICLE XII.

Nothing in any Indenture framed under these Articles shall constitute on the employer a right to transfer the emigrant to another employer of labour without the emigrant's free consent and the approval of his Consul or Vice-Consul; and should any such transfer or assignment take place, it shall not in any way invalidate any of the rights or privileges of the emigrant under the Indenture.

## ARTICLE XIII.

It is agreed that a fee on each indentured emigrant shipped under the terms of this convention shall be paid to the Chinese Government for expenses of inspection, but no payment of any kind shall be made to the Chinese Inspector or any other official of the Chinese Government at the port of embarkation. The above fee shall be paid into the Customs bank previous to the clearance of the ship, and shall be calculated at the following rate:—3 Mexican dollars per head for any number of emigrants not exceeding 10,000, and 2 dollars per head for any number in excess thereof, provided they are shipped at the same Treaty port, and that not more than twelve months have elapsed since the date of the last shipment.

Should the port of embarkation have been changed, or a space of more than twelve months have elapsed since the date of the last shipment, inspection charges shall be paid as in the first instance.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The English and Chinese text of the present Convention have been carefully compared, but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct sense.

## ARTICLE XV.

The present Convention shall come into force on the date of its signature and remain in force for four years from that date, and after such period of four years it shall be terminable by either of the High Contracting Parties on giving one year's notice.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London in four copies, two in English and two in Chinese, this thirteenth day of May of the year 1904.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE,  
T. Y. CHANG.

## SCHEDULE.

## Regulations.

Ships employed in the transport of indentured emigrants from China under this Convention must be seaworthy, clean, and properly ventilated, and with regard to the following matters, shall comply with conditions as far as possible equivalent to those in force in British India with reference to the emigration of natives from India:

Accommodation required on board (vide section 57 of "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

Sleeping accommodation, consisting of wooden sheathing to the decks or sleeping platforms (vide rule regarding "iron decks," as amended the 16th August, 1902, in Schedule "A" to the rules under "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

Rules as to space on board (vide section 58 of "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

Carriage of qualified surgeon, with necessary medical stores.

Storage of drinking water (vide rule 113, as amended the 24th February, 1903, under "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

Provision of adequate distilling apparatus (vide Schedule "C" to the rules under "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

The dietary for each indentured emigrant on board ship shall be as follows per day:

	Not less than	Not more than
Rice, not less than 1½ lb., or flour or bread stuffs	1½ lb.	
Fish (dried or salt) or meat (fresh or preserved)	0½ lb.	
Fresh vegetables of suitable kinds	1 lb.	
Salt	1 oz.	
Sugar	1 lb.	
Chinese tea	1 lb.	
Chinese condiments in sufficient quantities		

Water, for drinking and cooking, 1 gallon or such other articles of food as may be substituted for any of the articles enumerated in the foregoing scale as being in the opinion of the doctor on board equivalent thereto.

NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE AND THE CHINESE MINISTER ON SIGNING CONVENTION OF MAY 13, 1904.

Foreign Office, May 13, 1904.

Sir.—By Article VI of the Convention about to be concluded between Great Britain and China with regard to Chinese subjects leaving the Treaty ports of China under indenture for service in British Colonies or Protectorates it is provided that:—

"For the better protection of the emigrant and of any other Chinese subject who may happen to be residing in the Colony or Protectorate to which the emigration is to take place it shall be competent to the Emperor of China to appoint a Consul or Vice-Consul to watch over their interests and well-being, and such Consul or Vice-Consul shall have all the rights and privileges accorded to the Consuls of other nations."

His Majesty's Government consider it specially important that the persons appointed to occupy, for the purpose named, the position of Consul or Vice-Consul should be experienced officers of Chinese nationality, that they should be exclusively in the service of the Emperor of China, and that in each case the name of the person selected should be communicated to His Majesty's Government, and their agreement to the appointment obtained.

I have the honour to inquire whether the Chinese Government are prepared to meet the wishes of His Majesty's Government in the matter. If so, and if you will inform me accordingly, this note and your reply might be attached to the Convention in order to place on formal record the arrangement concluded.—I have, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Chang Ta-Jen, &c., &c., &c.

Chinese Legation, May 13th, 1904.

My LORD MARQUESS.—In reply to your Lordship's note of this date, I have the honour to state that the Chinese Government are in entire accord with His Britannic Majesty's Government as to the great importance they attach to the Consuls and Vice-Consuls to be appointed under Article VI of the Convention about to be concluded between the two Governments being met of great experience, and will consider it a duty which they owe to the emigrant to confine the selection of these officers to such as in all respects conform to the requirements specified in the note above referred to, which, together with the present one, it has been mutually agreed shall, in proof of this understanding, be appended to the said Convention.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Y. CHANG.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

## THE NATIVE JEWS IN CHINA.

Events of considerable importance, says the Shanghai correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle*, are likely to develop within a few months with regard to the fate of the native Jews of China. A co-religionist, Dr. Berthold Laufer, who has just returned to Shanghai from the interior of China, whither he had gone on a mission in the interest of the American Museum of Natural History, intends to make a personal visit to Kaifeng, to ascertain the whereabouts of the remnant of the Chinese Jews. This will be the second time that a Jew has visited the "Orphan Colony." At the present moment some account of the career of this distinguished Jewish doctor of philosophy will, I hope, not be without interest.

Dr. Berthold Laufer was born in Cologne, on October 11th, 1874. He attended the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig for three and a half years as a student of law, and graduated at the latter University in 1897. He showed a predilection for the study of languages, anthropology, and Semitic philology and later on took up Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongolian, Chinese and Japanese. Dr. Laufer had necessarily to serve in the army for a year, from which he obtained the qualification of a sub-officer. While still a student at Berlin, Dr. Laufer received a call to the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, the President of which is Mr. Morris K. Jesup. The department of anthropology to which Dr. Laufer was attached is under the able leadership of Professor Franz Boas, the famous explorer of the Ekinos and American Indians.

When, at the beginning of the year 1898, Dr. Laufer arrived in New York, extensive expeditions were organised under the patronage of Mr. Jesup, with a view to explore all the native tribes along the North Asiatic Pacific coast in order to ascertain the historical connections between the old and the new world. Dr. Laufer was entrusted with research work among the tribes of Eastern Siberia and Saghalin Island, where he travelled and collected specimens for two years.

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17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Few Doors East of Hongkong Hotel)

Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.

In 1900 he returned to New York, where he arranged his collections and partly worked up the results of his journey. Returning to Germany, Dr. Laufer pursued anthropological researches in the principal museums of Berlin, Dresden, and Munich, after which he visited England to study some Oriental MSS. in the British Museum and the University Libraries of Cambridge and Oxford. At Cambridge Dr. Laufer was entrusted with the task of cataloguing the Tibetan MSS., having previously catalogued the MSS. at the Royal Library of Dresden.

In 1901, Dr. Laufer received a stipend of three thousand florins from the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna, for further researches in Tibetan literature and history, having contributed two papers bearing on these subjects to the memoirs published by the Academy. In April of the same year Dr. Laufer received another call to New York to undertake an expedition to China with the object of establishing a department for the study of Chinese civilisation in the Museum of Natural History as a means of instruction and of a better understanding of the cultural achievements of the Chinese. Since that time, Dr. Laufer has travelled in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hoan, Shensi, and Shantung. He has so far collected more than 8,000 specimens illustrating the life and products of the Chinese. In his researches Dr. Laufer has done some good work. He devoted attention to the investigation of the Chinese Jews, and made the three large Jewish inscriptions of Kaifeng a special study, the results of which, with a new translation, Dr. Laufer hopes to publish in the near future. It is extremely fortunate that the cause of the Chinese Jews to have such an experienced scholar to help them, inasmuch as Dr. Laufer can write and speak Chinese fluently. He intends to leave Shanghai next week for Germany, and at the end of September next expects to be in New York, when his researches on behalf of the Museum will come to an end. Dr. Laufer will then start again for China where he intends to devote his time to studying the condition of the Chinese Jews. He will doubtless be a great help to the Rescue Society of Shanghai, which has invited him to join the committee. Let us hope that, after the long and painstaking efforts of the Society for the Rescue of the Chinese Jews, to endeavour to approach their native co-religionists, a final attempt will be made with the co-operation of Dr. Laufer to rescue the remnant of the native Jews in China.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Zieten* left Shanghai via Foochow on Saturday, at 11 p.m., and may be expected here on Wednesday, p.m.

The O. & O. steamer *Doric*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 1st inst, via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama for this port this morning, the 21st inst., via Inland Sea, &c.

The M.M. steamer *Tonkin*, with the next French mail, left Singapore yesterday, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

The H.A.L. steamer *Nubia*, from New York, 1st Manila for this port on the 18th inst, p.m., and may be expected here to-day, p.m.

The steamer *Tweddala*, which left here on the 25th ult. for Durban, Natal, with the first lot of Chinese labourers for the Transvaal, arrived at her destination on the 18th inst.

## WEATHER AT SEA.

The *Yuen Sung* from Manila reports fine weather.

The *Kwong Lee* on her passage from Shanghai experienced very rough wind weather with moderate N.E. winds to Turbulent; thence to port fine.

The *Zubi* from Manila reports fine weather.

The *Forster* from Singapore experienced fine weather.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Chun Sang*, from Bangkok, brought 3,000 tons of rice, the *Sailan* from Wuhu and Chinkiang 2,300 tons.

The *Labur*, from Japan, has 2,000 tons of coal aboard.

The *Bruid*, from Rajang, brought 1,500 tons of timber for Messrs. Sander, Wisler & Co.

AMERICA AND SHIP'S SUBSIDIES.

In shipping circles, says a London contemporary, the renewed attempts to obtain subsidies for the American mercantile marine are being followed with interest. The proposal put forward on the other side that instead of giving direct subsidies the United States Government should allow tariff concessions on all goods carried in American ships, was described by a shipping authority as ingenious in a sense, but likely to lead to reprisals. "It is quite obvious," said he, "that if lower import duties were charged on goods brought into the States by American vessels, shippers to that country would send their goods in American ships, and the shipowners of other countries would suffer accordingly. But there is another side to the question. America's exports are enormous, and it is not likely that if the States took the action indicated European Governments would fail to retaliate on American shipping. It is very striking how persistent the efforts to induce Congress to subsidise the shipping industry have been, and unfortunately the action taken by the British Government seems to have strengthened the hands of the American advocates of subsidies."

THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING TRUST.

It is reported on good authority in shipping circles in New York that Mr. Ismay, the new head of the Shipping Trust, has raised a small amount among a group of stockholders in the Trust by re-issuing his determination that the combine shall pay no dividends for some time to come. The dissenting stockholders are those who had interests in the companies that were making large profits before the Trust was formed, but are now receiving nothing. A case in point is the Leyland Line, which before it became part of the Trust, earned in 1900 as net profit £259,500. It is believed that the British stockholders who exchanged their shares in the British lines that entered the Trust for Trust stock are losing about £1,000,000 a year on account of the inability of the Trust to do more than make both ends meet. Mr. Ismay is not to be deterred from carrying out his policy by the grumblings of the stockholders, and there is very little doubt but that until shipping business is on a much better paying basis than it is at present he will use any small profits the Trust may earn for improving the service rather than for paying dividends.



TRADE MARK.

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## "YEBISU"

THE FAMOUS BEER OF JAPAN.

PURE  
PLEASING  
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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (4)

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PIANO Co. LD.

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GRANDS

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ABLE TO BE

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ADAPTED TO STAND THE

HONGKONG CLIMATE.

THE MATERIAL IS OF THE BEST

AND THOROUGHLY

SEASONED IN THE COLONY.

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PRICES \$400: Upwards.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1904. (1409)

DR. NEWELL WILSON. DR. WILLIAM DANIEL

## DENTISTS.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

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31 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, and special business matters to the Editor.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

FOR a Married Lady, a FURNISHED ROOM, with BOARD, in a Private Family.

Please apply—  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [1529]

## WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL, from 15 to 17 years, to help lady in Light Household Duties.

Apply—  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [153]

THE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PATRONS of the STEAM LAUNDRY are informed that several instances have recently come to the notice of the management when Private Servants have MALICIOUSLY DAMAGED and DIRTIED their Masters' Clothes with the idea of injuring the Laundry Company.

To prevent this, ALL COLLECTED CLOTHES are now returned in Sealed Baskets, and Customers are requested to return their Clothes directly after the Seal is broken.

F. G. ALLEN, Manager.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [1531]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 21st JUNE, 1904, at NOON, at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, 3 Cases PINTS "MONOPOLE" CHAMPAGNE; 3 Cases QUARTS "JACQUESSON and FILS" CHAMPAGNE; Also 5 Cases BLANKETS, 8 Cases LAMPS, 10 Cases SOCKS, 2 Cases GARTER WEB, 4 Cases DECORATED PLATES, 2 Cases GLASSWARE, 2 CRATES CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [1532]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th JUNE, 1904, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at No. 3, CHANCERY LANE, A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogue).  
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.  
On View from Friday, the 24th JUNE, 1904.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [1533]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th JUNE, 1904, commencing at 2.45 P.M., at "CHETONDALE," Mount Gough, The Peak, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogue).  
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.  
On View from Saturday, the 25th JUNE, 1904.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [1534]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship.

"HAICHING." Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [1535]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Company's Steamship.

"TONKIN." Captain Schmitz, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [1536]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAIT.

THE Steamship "DENBIGHSHIRE." Captain W. A. Evans, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 2.30 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [1537]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship "DENBIGHSHIRE." Captain W. A. Evans, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M.

This steamer has superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1904. [1538]

## INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL. Under the Direction of Miss FANNY STANLEY.

FANNY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA & DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), June 21st, 1904. LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!

Miss FANNY STANLEY'S FAREWELL BENEFIT "EAST LYNNE." Miss FANNY STANLEY will appear in her Grand Impersonation of Lady ISABEL and Madame VINE.

Prices 3, 2 & 1 Dollars. Plan Now Open at ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

Doors Open 8.30. Overture 9 P.M. Late trains will run after the performance, also Launch for Kowloon. Representative, T. Empson.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [1481]

WANTED. RESPECTABLE Young Englishman is desirous of sharing his apartments with another, with a view of reducing expenses. Apply to—  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1519]

WANTED. DOCTOR Wanted immediately for Emigration Steamer. Must be a British subject. Apply—  
T. C. E. D., Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1904. [1498]

WANTED. A LOCAL COMPANY is in need of a SMART, DILIGENT PORTUGUESE CANVASSEER. Liberal remuneration to the right man. Apply—  
BOX 60, Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1904. [1499]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS. CALIBRE 7.63 m.m. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES. FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

QUAN WAH & CO. GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS. EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS. Sole Agents of QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers. All descriptions of GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT. Dealers in GR ANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS. Prices & Estimates on Application. No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Hongkong, 11th June, 1904. [10]

MAIL TABLES FOR 1904. Mounted on Card ... 30 cents. Paper ... 20 cents. On Sale at the Daily Press Office. Hongkong 5th March, 1904.

AUCTIONS. THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 22nd JUNE, 1904, at NOON, alongside Messrs. DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.'S WHARF, The Steam Launch "FIREFLY."

Length 35 feet, Breadth 8 feet 3 inches, Depth 4 feet 6 inches, Engines 2 H.P., 4 inches, Stroke 5 inches, Boiler 120 lbs. Keel condensing and feed heating. Three months old. Shelter deck house forward for 10 persons. She has a Government Licence to carry 17 passengers.

TERMS.—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1522]

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 22nd JUNE, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 100, Queen's Road, "HOIHAO" as she now lies Stranded in South Channel in Hainan Straits near Hainan Head.

TERMS.—As usual. For Further Particulars, apply to HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1523]

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1523]

## INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 380 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the name of ANTONIO OSORIO having been LOST, viz:—  
Scrip No. 73—23126/23225—100 Shares  
" 74—23226/23325—100 "  
" 75—23326/23425—100 "  
" 76—23426/23525—80 "

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 380 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1468]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers of this Company to issue to the Russo-Chinese Bank of Hongkong duplicate certificates for Two Hundred Shares in the above Company or other certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificates, viz:—  
Scrip No. 69 Nos. 17826/17850 ..... 25 Shares in the name of George Hutton Potts.  
Scrip No. 379 Nos. 36380/36429 ..... 50 Shares in the name of Catchick Paul Chater.  
Scrip No. 380 Nos. 36430/36479 ..... 50 Shares in the name of Catchick Paul Chater.  
Scrip No. 550 Nos. 47564/47583 ..... 25 Shares in the name of George Hutton Potts.  
Scrip No. 573 Nos. 54154/54173 ..... 50 Shares in the name of Solomon Sassoon Benjamin.

have been lost or destroyed. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the First June instant, no claim or representation in respect of such original certificates is made to the General Managers they will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicates.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1469]

SIEN TING. SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [9]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS. EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTONJEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road. Price 15 cents per copy cash. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

TO LET. SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE to Let, 25, WOODLANDS VILLAS, Lower Seymour Road. Immediate possession. Four Large Rooms, Bath Rooms, etc. Garden. Apply—  
"M," Above address.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1520]

TO LET. NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW. The Peak. Furnished for 6 Months. No. 11, MOSQUE JUNCTION. Full View of Harbour. FURNISHED HOUSE, in Seymour Terrace. OFFICES, CENTRAL POSITION. And others to suit various requirements. S. A. SEIT, Land and Estate Broker. The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th June, 1904. [173]

TO LET. WAVERLEY HOTEL, No. 8, ICE HOUSE STREET. THE EYRIE (PEAK). BELLIOS TERRACE, Nos. 10, 13 & 21. WESTWARD HO, Top Floor only. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TWO ROOMS, over Aches & Co. No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE (Furnished). No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION. Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1429]

TO LET. NO. 55, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, THREE ROOMS, open on all sides, and suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply to—  
No. 49/55, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1493]

TO LET. TWO ROOMS, on the First Floor of Alexandra Buildings. Apply to—  
SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1904. [1515]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. "TANG YUEN." BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation. Apply—  
MANAGERESS, Macdonald Road.  
or  
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [71]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. MRS. GILLANDERS. "GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 18th March, 1904. [78]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board. Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill. Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

TO LET. SUITE of TWO ROOMS, on the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned. C. H. GRACE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [1417]

TO LET. NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak. Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1904. [865]

TO LET. NO. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms and Godown. Apply to—  
C. F. DE CARVALHO, Care of Hongkong Bank.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1904. [1148]

TO LET. LARGE AIRY ROOMS, suitable for Offices, in Des Voeux Road Central. Two Rooms from 1st May, 1904, and One Room from 1st June, 1904. For Terms, apply to—  
A. G. I. S., Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1904. [1118]

TO LET. PART of an OFFICE. Moderate rent. Apply—  
"ARC," Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [1492]

TO LET. 2ND and 3RD FLOORS, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office. Apply to—  
WING CHEONG, 35, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1903. [74]

TO LET. NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE (in FLATS). No. 4, RIFON TERRACE. No. 17, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD facing Race-course. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground. OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE FIELD). GODOWNS; 12, EAST "ROSENEATH" KOWLOON. No. 1, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1904. [175]

TO LET. THE premises known as Alexandra House No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2ND FLOOR, suitable for Private Hotel or Offices. Also large and spacious Offices on the 1st Floor of same address. YEE SANG FAT, opposite to Post Office.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [1416]

## TO LET

HONGKONG CLUB. TO LET.

SUITE of TWO ROOMS, on the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned. C. H. GRACE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [1417]

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Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [1416]

TO LET. GODOWN, No. 32, PRAYA EAST. Nos. 15, 17 & 19, SEYMOUR ROAD. Nos. 74, CAINE ROAD. Apply to—  
COMPTON DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1904. [430]

TO LET. 1ST and 2ND FLOORS, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office. Apply to—  
THE YEE WO, Nos. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1904. [1311]

TO LET. THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS. European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals. A HOUSE to Let in Kowloon, with possession 1st July, 1904. No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Semi-detached 5-Roomed House. Possession 1st July, 1904. Moderate rental. Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE FINANCE CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [915]

TO LET. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—for 18 months. "LEIGHTON," the Peak. Apply to—  
JEBSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1904. [1197]

TO LET. 3RD FLOOR, suitable for Office. Apply to—  
WING CHEONG, 35, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [74]

TO LET. LARGE AIRY ROOMS in Offices Building in British Concession, Canton. For particulars, apply to—  
P. O. BOX 23, Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1904. [1507]

TO LET. SUITE of THREE LARGE ROOMS, on 1st Floor Connaught House Hotel, suitable for Offices, also 3 Rooms in the corridor of same Hotel. For full particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER, Connaught House Hotel.  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1904. [1484]

TO LET. FURNISHED QUARTERS in Wyndham Street, for a quiet bachelor. \$50. Apply to—  
S., Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1904. [1372]

## BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... 1,125,000  
PAID-UP ..... 562,500  
RESERVE FUND ..... 87,500

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 6 months ..... 4 1/2 %  
" 12 months ..... 5 1/2 %  
" 18 months ..... 6 1/2 %  
" 24 months ..... 7 1/2 %  
" 30 months ..... 8 1/2 %  
" 36 months ..... 9 1/2 %  
" 42 months ..... 10 1/2 %  
" 48 months ..... 11 1/2 %  
" 54 months ..... 12 1/2 %  
" 60 months ..... 13 1/2 %  
" 66 months ..... 14 1/2 %  
" 72 months ..... 15 1/2 %  
" 78 months ..... 16 1/2 %  
" 84 months ..... 17 1/2 %  
" 90 months ..... 18 1/2 %  
" 96 months ..... 19 1/2 %  
" 102 months ..... 20 1/2 %  
" 108 months ..... 21 1/2 %  
" 114 months ..... 22 1/2 %  
" 120 months ..... 23 1/2 %  
" 126 months ..... 24 1/2 %  
" 132 months ..... 25 1/2 %  
" 138 months ..... 26 1/2 %  
" 144 months ..... 27 1/2 %  
" 150 months ..... 28 1/2 %  
" 156 months ..... 29 1/2 %  
" 162 months ..... 30 1/2 %  
" 168 months ..... 31 1/2 %  
" 174 months ..... 32 1/2 %  
" 180 months ..... 33 1/2 %  
" 186 months ..... 34 1/2 %  
" 192 months ..... 35 1/2 %  
" 198 months ..... 36 1/2 %  
" 204 months ..... 37 1/2 %  
" 210 months ..... 38 1/2 %  
" 216 months ..... 39 1/2 %  
" 222 months ..... 40 1/2 %  
" 228 months ..... 41 1/2 %  
" 234 months ..... 42 1/2 %  
" 240 months ..... 43 1/2 %  
" 246 months ..... 44 1/2 %  
" 252 months ..... 45 1/2 %  
" 258 months ..... 46 1/2 %  
" 264 months ..... 47 1/2 %  
" 270 months ..... 48 1/2 %  
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" 648 months ..... 111 1/2 %  
" 654 months ..... 112 1/2 %  
" 660 months ..... 113 1/2 %  
" 666 months ..... 114 1/2 %  
" 672 months ..... 115 1/2 %  
" 678 months ..... 116 1/2 %  
" 684 months ..... 117 1/2 %  
" 690 months ..... 118 1/



# INTIMATIONS CONSTIPATION.

THE CAUSE, THE EFFECT, THE REMEDY.

Are you troubled with a dizzy feeling in your head? Have you a bad taste in your mouth or a feeling of nausea when you get up in the morning? Is your tongue coated? Is your appetite poor? Does your head ache? Are you cross and peevish? Do little things worry you? Are you depressed and low-spirited? Is your complexion bad? Are you afflicted with cold hands and cold feet?

If so, what is the cause?  
Constipation.  
What is constipation?  
Constipation is inability to secure a free and copious action of the bowels at least once a day. It is always caused by indigestion.

To cure constipation, then, one must commence with the digestive organs. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is the natural remedy for indigestion. It stimulates the secretion and muscular action of the stomach and bowels. When its use is kept up the correct action of all the organs of digestion is re-established and the sufferer is soon entirely restored to health.

But Abbey's Salt is not alone valuable as a cure. It prevents disease.

Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water night and morning. It makes a pleasant, invigorating, effervescent tonic drink, more like a beverage than a medicine. It is a mild and gentle aperient.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists or Stores, and by WATKINS, LTD., and A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., Hongkong. [1410-5]

## C. LAZARUS & CO.

60 &amp; 61, BENTINCK STREET,

CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address: "MAHOGANY,"

CALCUTTA.

A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition, used.

## THE STANDARD

### INDIAN BILLIARD TABLE

made throughout in Calcutta of thoroughly seasoned solid wood and fitted with extra low cushions. Guaranteed to stand the TROPICAL CLIMATE.

PRICE, complete, with accessories for Billiards Rs. 1,450, packed.

C. L. & Co. take all RISKS against BREAKAGE.

Latest PRICE LIST can be had from "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. [3119-3]

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Co. Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [57]

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

### NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. J. OPPENHEIM to Sign Our Company per procuration. HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO. Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1499]

### NOTICE.

## COKE AND TAR.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., beg to notify the public that Messrs. KUNG HING & CO., 474, Des Voeux Road West, are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the Company's Coke and Tar, and that all orders should be sent to the said Agents direct. GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary. Hongkong, 8th June, 1904. [144]

### NOTICE.

THE "HOTEL AMERICA" has changed hands, and is under entirely New Management in which Mr. FRED NOLTE has NO Further Interest from the 1st June, 1904. The present proprietors are not answerable for any Debts contracted by the Hotel before that date. Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1462]

## NOTICE OF PURCHASE OF BUSINESS.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to notify that the Business of the YUE LOONG, Confabators, at No. 7, Sai On Lane, Shek Tong Tsui, together with its branch establishment the YUE LOONG CHAN, at Yee Wo Street, Canton, have been sold by its Former Proprietors to the Undersigned, including the goodwill, trade mark, credits, deposits, furniture, and stock-in-trade of the Firm. All expenses, all credits for goods sold, all cash receipts and payments after 16th February, 1904, are due to or payable by the new proprietors.

The Transfer of the Business was completed on the 10th June, and the undersigned are allowed to continue to use the name YUE LOONG as the name of the Firm and the Peacock Mark as their Trade Mark. The interest and responsibility of the Former Proprietors ceased on the above date, and this announcement is made to prevent future disputes.

HUNG TAK TONG.

LI LAI WING.

[1509]

### NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to notify that Mr. WAT CHUNG SHING, lately employed as Salesman in the YUE LOONG, Confabators, of No. 7, Sai On Lane, West Point, has no connection with the undersigned who have taken over the business of the Firm. Hereafter contracts for goods ordered will be endorsed by the Firm, in proof of their acceptance of liability.

HUNG TAK TONG.

LI LAI WING.

New Proprietors of the Yue Loong.

[1510]

## PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 18th May.

### THE GODELIN TAPESTRIES.

The reckless use which is made of the ancient Gobelins tapestries, which continue to be lent out right and left for all kinds of exhibitions, the furnishing of official residences, ministries, fete, &c., has been taken up by the French art world, and an appeal to the public has been made to support the efforts being made to stop such a national abuse. When the Tsar of Russia was last in France, eighty Gobelins tapestries were sent to decorate the Chateau de Compiogne, and seventy were retained. It is a great pity that Parisians know so little about the Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins, which includes tapestry as well as carpet manufacture. Visitors—especially English and Americans—never leave Paris without paying this place a visit; lovers of the beautiful seem never tired of contemplating the rich treasures and other *chef-d'œuvres* to be found collected together in this building. It may be said that from the 14th century dyers of wool have been established in the Faubourg S. Marcel, upon the Bièvre, the water of that stream being favourable to the process of dyeing. One of them, Jean Gobelins, who lived in 1450, acquired considerable property in the neighbourhood. His descendants continued his trade with success, and, having become extremely rich, discontinued business, and eventually filled various offices in the State. To them succeeded Messrs. Canage, who, not confining themselves to dyeing wool, worked tapestry for hangings, a manufacture until that period confined to Flanders. About 1855 they were succeeded by a Dutchman named Gluck, bringing with him a workman named Jean Lissens, who excelled in the art. The establishment prospering, Louis XIV., at the suggestion of Colbert, determined to convert it into a royal manufactory. The houses and gardens of the establishment were purchased in 1662. Skilful artists were attached to the manufactory, and five years later the celebrated Lebrun was appointed Director. Lebrun painted his famous battles of Alexander the Great as patterns for this manufactory. The carpet section is as celebrated as the tapestry-manufactory; it was made a royal establishment in 1664, by Marie de Medici, in favour of Pierre Dupont, who invented the process for finishing the carpets, and who was placed at its head with the title of director. The workshops originally situated in the Louvre, were transferred in 1615 to a soap-manufactory at Chaillet, and the establishment hence derived the name of *La Savonnerie*. In 1826 it was annexed to the Gobelins. Part of this establishment was burnt down by the Communists on May 24th, 1871; the magnificent carpets contained in the show-rooms perished in the flames, together with several looms. The work done here is called the *haut-lisse*, from the warp being placed vertical, in contrast to the *basse-lisse* done at Beauvais, where the warp is horizontal. In the tapestry work, which is called *tissu*, the workman stands at the back of the loom on which he is employed, with the model behind him to which he occasionally refers, in order to adjust the colour of his woollen or silk thread to that of the picture he is copying, the object of the process being to present as smooth and delicate a surface as possible; all cuttings and fastenings are performed at the back. Hence the necessity of his working on the wrong side. The carpet work is called *velours*; here the workman stands on the right side, with the model over his head, at a proper distance from his eyes. As a woollen surface is required, the workman in weaving, cuts on the right side of the piece. The carpets manufactured here are considered far superior to the Persian for the evenness of their surface, the fineness and the strength of their textures. The colours and designs are perfect. Some of the carpets take as long as 5 to 10 years to be made, and cost from 60 to 150,000 francs, and even at these high prices the workmen are very inadequately paid. None are sold. The largest carpet ever made was that manufactured at *La Savonnerie* for the gallery of the Louvre; it consists of 72 pieces, forming altogether a length of more than 1,300 feet. In one of the rooms are to be seen several presses, filled with specimens of colours for dyeing, and also of wool ready dyed. About 120 workmen are employed in the establishment; they earn from 1,500 to 3,000 francs a year, and receive pensions of from 600 to 1,000 francs, when disabled by age or infirmity. The productions of this manufactory, which belongs to the Government, are chiefly destined for the palaces of the State. Connected with this manufactory is an establishment for dyeing wool, directed by able chemists, where an infinite variety of shades—many unknown in the trade—are produced. There is also a school of design, and an annual course of lectures on chemistry, as applicable to dyeing, is given from October to January.

HOUSE SPLIT IN HALF.  
The splitting of a house in half, causing the death of twelve people, has not a little frightened Parisians and visitors. The house, which was a four-storied one, suddenly collapsed, due to the movement of mines running under the district—the Quartier St. Francois.

It is indeed very gratifying to learn that Madagascar is at last making progress. The report which has just been published of the Governor-General furnishes some interesting reading about the progress of that island since it was annexed by France. The European population, we are informed, is now about nine times as large as it was in 1896, under the reign of the native sovereigns; but very few Frenchmen have gone out to stay, in spite of the constant advertisement which the colony has received. So long as the island is inhabited by English, Germans, Norwegians, and Greeks, the French seem satisfied; they in any case make better colonists.

A BALLOON EXPLOSION.  
The bursting of the balloon of M. Victor Bacon, who is the proprietor of a large Paris bazaar, besides an officer in the French Military Balloon Corps, by which thirteen persons were badly hurt, is much discussed here, the whole unfortunate affair being attributed to carelessness. The three aeronauts, M. Bacon and two of his friends, started from the Nanterre gas works. Something seemed to have gone wrong with the balloon soon after its ascension; fearing to fall on the houses, M. Bacon threw out a considerable amount of ballast, in the hope of getting away into the country. The balloon did ascend several hundred feet, but slowly fell again; the aeronauts then frantically threw everything out of the car, including a lunch basket, and several bottles of champagne; one of the bottles injured a horse, while a second crashed through the skylight of a house. As soon as the guide rope came within reach, a rush was made by several people, and the balloon pulled to earth. It descended opposite No. 17, Rue Edouard Robert, at the open windows of which many persons were watching. M. Bacon, perceiving a gentleman at the open window smoking, shouted to him to put out his cigar, and go in at once, and shut the windows. Not the slightest attention was paid to this, the people merely pushing the balloon away from the windows with their hands whenever it came too near them. A tremendous explosion was suddenly heard, and a rush of gas; the explosion caused an enormous sheet of flame to enter the open windows of No. 17, and the house immediately caught fire, but the prompt arrival of the firemen, who mastered the flames, averted much destruction. Whether the explosion was really caused by the lighted cigar of the gentleman at the window, or by somebody in the crowd is not known; pocket knives were freely used to get the balloon to earth. The injuries to the occupants of the house turned out very serious; the worst cases being those of M. Alfred Sergeant, his wife and little daughter. He had his clothes literally blown off his body by the force of the explosion, as he stood at the

The authorities have reassured the inhabitants of other houses situated in the same neighbourhood, many of which have cracked walls, and threatening similar disasters. Despite this, the occupants are moving away to safer quarters, fearing to be buried alive. Most of the bodies have been found happily.

A BOOK ON HYGIENE.  
The book which Dr. A. Yvert has written entitled *Hygiène des Races* has met with much success, because easily written. The author dwells on the danger of dust, and of the habit of spitting; ordinary sweeping must be tabooed, observes the doctor, while watering must be conducted in such a manner, as not to raise clouds of dust. The book is exceedingly interesting, and not only so; the whole is the result of scientific investigations relating to the necessity of keeping the streets clean.

MADAGASCAR.  
It is indeed very gratifying to learn that Madagascar is at last making progress. The report which has just been published of the Governor-General furnishes some interesting reading about the progress of that island since it was annexed by France. The European population, we are informed, is now about nine times as large as it was in 1896, under the reign of the native sovereigns; but very few Frenchmen have gone out to stay, in spite of the constant advertisement which the colony has received. So long as the island is inhabited by English, Germans, Norwegians, and Greeks, the French seem satisfied; they in any case make better colonists.

THE VALUE OF INDO-CHINA TO FRANCE.  
Mr. Consul Little in concluding his report on the trade of Indo-China for 1903 says:—  
I may, perhaps, usefully bring together here some facts which indicate the present condition and future prospects of the colony.  
The following are some of the annual charges of a striking character paid by the colony:—Subsidies to mail boats, £64,000; subsidies to other shipping, paid or about to be paid, £140,000; together, £204,000; other subsidies, £40,000; say a total of £244,000. Subsidies and bounties to planters, about \$500,000; administration of Kwangchowwan, \$500,000; cost of supporting 20 to 30 doctors, schoolmasters and postal agents in China and Siam; maintenance of four commercial attachés or agents in China and Siam; nearly the whole cost of maintaining an army of some 35,000 men, and four or five small garrisons, besides at least 10,000 native police with about 400 French officers; maintenance of about 4,000 French officials; interest on loans of some £250,000.

The following are the known items of extraordinary expenditure incurred during the last few years:—Railway surveys in China, about \$250,000; erection of post offices, schools and hospitals in China, probably \$100,000 to \$300,000; at least \$22,000 has been spent on the post office at Canton, and about \$10,000 on buildings at Pakhoi; cost of Hanoi Exhibition, \$2,433,000.

In addition to the foregoing items should be noted the large sums spent on public works, which include, to mention only a few, about £1,000,000 on the canals in Cochin-China, and probably at least an equal amount on harbour works; erection of a telegraph system of some 14,000 miles; erection of numerous fine barracks and public buildings; making and repair of some thousands of miles of roads (partly done, however, with proceeds of loans). The railways I do not include, as they are being built with borrowed money, although some of the big bridges, e.g., at Hanoi, Saigon and Hué, costing nearly 10,000,000 fr., have been paid for out of current revenue.

The above list is by no means complete, but I think it goes a long way towards justifying the views I have expressed regarding the actual and potential value of the colony to France. People who visit the country often make the mistake of forming their opinion of it by what they see in the chief towns.

FOR SALE.  
THE PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG  
ITS TRADE, POPULATION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.  
BY M. O'S.  
Reprinted from the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."  
Price, 50 cents Cash, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh or Daily Press Office  
Hongkong, 31st January, 1906

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Nourishes It.  
Nothing equals it for 40 years. Proves this fact. Golden Colour for Fair Hair.  
Of Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers.

3548-1

second-floor window. Another man, at another window, was hurled back to the other side of the room, sustaining injury to the head, besides being burnt in various parts of the body. His wife was also severely injured about the hands, face, and breast. Another couple had all their hair burned off, others had their eyelashes singed off, and were otherwise injured. Several persons in the street were scorched. The blame is laid on the shoulders of the gentleman with the lighted cigar; had he done as he was requested, the strange mishap would have been avoided.

PRINCESS MATILDE'S EFFECTS.  
The sale of the late Princess Matilde's effects in Paris promises to draw a large number of curious. Among other objects to be sold is Napoleon's alarm-clock, which was constructed especially for his Majesty by Abraham Breguet in 1810, and is made of gilded and chased bronze. There are eight dials to the clock, showing the phases of the moon, the seconds, minutes, hours, days, months of the year, &c. In addition to this, there is a thermometer, the clock also striking the hours and quarters. It was taken to Moscow and back by Napoleon and was with him throughout most of his campaigns, including his last one—Waterloo. The clock will, it is expected, be bought by some wealthy English or American collector; the price is immaterial, so long as it is the good luck of either to possess such an historical souvenir.

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Hongkong, 31st January, 1906

## CHAMPAGNE

## VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDI

RHEIMS.

MAISON FONDÉE EN 1783.

WERLE &amp; CIE, Succrs.

APPLY TO—  
CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT, & BANK COMPAGNIE,  
2, CONNAUGHT ROAD.  
SOLE AGENTS. [134]

## JAPAN



## COALS.

## MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA MITSUMI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SUEWA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

### OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Choofoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Sasabe, Midzuru Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUMI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; also SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Kanada, Fujinotani, Mameda, Manasura, Onoura Otsu, Sasahara Tsakuro, Yoshitani, Yoshio, Yunkubara, and other Coals. S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

## ROYAL AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY.

PRODUCE the Highest Class AERATED WATERS in the Far East on account of their High Class Machinery and also of the superior ingredients they use in the manufacture of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all under strict supervision of Europeans only.

REPORT OF AN EXPERT.  
The representative of Messrs. BRATBY and HINCHLIEP, LIMITED, Aerated Water Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our factory recently in the course of a tour amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly surprised at the compactness of our factory and also the methodical way in which everything pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters was carried out. He also expressed himself strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our whole establishment, which he assured us was equal to any he had yet visited and superior to a great many. He also reported that the quality of our goods was of a first-class nature, and they showed that scrupulous care was exercised in the course of their manufacture. Order Books and Price List. Please apply to FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point, Tel. 367. Depot, Ice House Street, Tel. 374. Dr. V. DANENBERG & F. P. DANENBERG, General Managers. Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [122]

## HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST

Bottled in Japan by H. E. RETNELL &amp; Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [1166]

## RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAURE, WEGENER &amp; Co.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [1264]

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during the stay in Hongkong Harbour.

BOLEPPE, British 4-m. barque, J. McBryde—Standard Oil Co.

LYNDHURST, British 4-m. barque, Pagnell—Standard Oil Co.

JOHANNA, British Ship, C. McIvor—Standard Oil Co.

KENTMERE, British Ship, T. E. Burch—Standard Oil Co.

ODD, Norwegian barque, Arnoldson—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1904. [1357]

## WEI CHEETOO & CO.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

SPECIALITY: HUMAN HAIR.

No. 12, Pottinger Street, Hongkong.

Agencies:—

CHEE CHONG, Dealer in Human Hair.

SAUN LOONG, Preserved Ginger Factory.

CHOW LUNG YEK, Fire Cracker Factory.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1904.

# BEYER, PEACOCK & CO., LIMITED.

Gorton Foundry, Manchester.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

## LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES

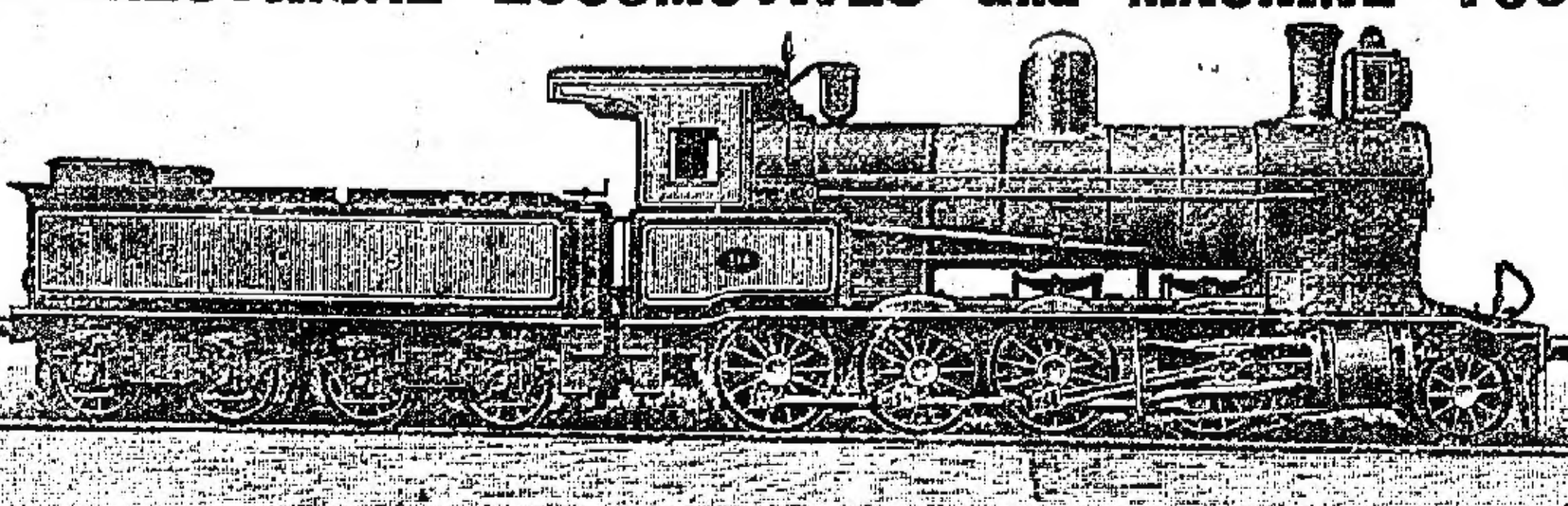
ADAPTED TO EVERY GAUGE AND VARIETY OF SERVICE.

Also ELECTRICAL LOCOMOTIVES and MACHINE TOOLS.

CRANE LOCOMOTIVES FOR LIFTING AND SHUNTING.

RACK RAIL LOCOMOTIVES, YARD ENGINES, &amp;c.

WHEEL AND OTHER LATHES, MILLING MACHINES, DRILLS, PLANERS, SLOTTERS, &amp;c.



EMERY GRINDING MACHINES A SPECIALITY.

ALL TOOLS ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN IF REQUIRED.

ALL PARTS OF THE ENGINES AND MACHINE TOOLS ARE MADE ACCURATELY TO STANDARD GAUGES.

COMPOUND ENGINE.

WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL UP TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

STEEL FOUNDRY for casting Wheel Centres and other parts of Locomotives. Also general CASTINGS &amp; FORGINGS.

## BEFORE GOING TO BED

USE

## CALVERT'S CARBOLIC

## Tooth Powder

This unique antiseptic dentifrice is well-known by its pink colour, pleasant taste, fragrant odour, and thorough efficiency.

F. C. CALVERT &amp; Co., Manchester, Eng.

68-3

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## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 The 13, BREID, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Falkenberg, Penang 12th June, Timor, CHINESE.  
 The 19, CHEN KANG, British str., from Canton, 19th June, British str., 2,591, Cowley, Barry 20th March and Singapore 10th June, Cal., Donwell & Co.  
 The 15, KANSU, British str., from Canton, 19th June, British str., 2,591, Cowley, Barry 20th March and Singapore 10th June, Cal., Donwell & Co.  
 The 20, KOWLOON, German str., from Canton, 19th June, British str., 2,591, Cowley, Barry 20th March and Singapore 10th June, Cal., Donwell & Co.  
 The 26, KWANGLOO, Chinese str., 1,540, Lin-cho, Shanghai 17th June, General, CHINESE.  
 The 20, Ruti, British str., 1,000, R. W. Almond, Manila 18th June, General, SHAWAN, Tones & Co.  
 The 20, YUEN KANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, Manila 17th June, General, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 10th June.  
 The 13, BREID, Norwegian str., for Canton, 10th June, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
 The 19, CHEN KANG, British str., for Pakhoi, 10th June, British str., for Pakhoi.  
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**VESSLS IN DOCK.**  
 20th June.  
 The 13, BREID, Norwegian str., for Canton, 10th June, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
 The 19, CHEN KANG, British str., for Pakhoi, 10th June, British str., for Pakhoi.  
 The 15, KANSU, British str., for Pakhoi, 10th June, British str., for Pakhoi.  
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**VESSLS ON THE BERTH**  
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
 The 13, BREID, Norwegian str., for Canton, 10th June, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
 The 19, CHEN KANG, British str., for Pakhoi, 10th June, British str., for Pakhoi.  
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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	AGAMENNON	Brit. str.	C. F. Lockstone	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CEYLON	Brit. str.	C. F. Lockstone	E. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	BENGAL	Brit. str.	G. Phillips	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	2nd July, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	YANTZSE	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	5th July.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KINTOON	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	19th July.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KINTOON	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	2nd Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KINTOON	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	16th Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KINTOON	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	28th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	HIMALAYA	Frans. str.	J. Combe	MELCHERS & CO.	6th July.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	MAIRIE	Dan. str.	Barentzen	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, Noon.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	ZIETEN	Ger. str.	Wilhelm	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	28th inst.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	BATAVIA	Ger. str.	Dempwolf	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	5th July.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	NURNBERG	Ger. str.	Jaburg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	28th July.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	C. FERD LAESZ	Ger. str.	von Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	10th Aug.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	BADENIA	Ger. str.	Reardon	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	25th Aug.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	BAMBERG	Ger. str.	Miltzoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	5th Sep.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	24th inst., P.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	VINDOBONA	Aus. str.	Cobol	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th July.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	DIONED	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th Aug.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	SCUTILL	Brit. str.	.....	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 1st July.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	R. CASTLE	Brit. str.	.....	DODWELL & CO. LD.	About 24th inst.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	COURTFIELD	Brit. str.	Martin	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 24th inst.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	E. OF INDIA	Brit. str.	.....	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-morrow.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	.....	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	20th July.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	TRENTON	Brit. str.	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO. LD.	14th July.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	OANPA	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th July.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	NICOMEDIA	Brit. str.	Wagner	PORTLAND & ASIATIC CO.	24th July, at Noon.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	AUSTRIAN	Brit. str.	W. G. McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	5th July.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	CHIRTO	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	MAZAGOR	Brit. str.	W. H. S. Hall	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	SCOTCHIA	Brit. str.	C. J. Benton	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	WHAPOA	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 21st inst. 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	ROON	Brit. str.	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	TOKIN	Frans. str.	Schmitz	MELCHERS & CO.	About 27th inst.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	W. B. Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	TRIUMPH	Jap. str.	A. Hansen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	6th July, 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	TRIUMPH	Jap. str.	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	24th July, 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	M. STRUVE	Jap. str.	T. Brandt	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	13th July, 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	TRIUMPH	Jap. str.	H. Kraft	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	KANSU	Brit. str.	Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst., 11 A.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	HATCHING	Brit. str.	.....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	TEAN	Brit. str.	.....	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	25th inst., 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	ROBI	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	2nd July, 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	DODWELL & CO. LD.	About 12th Aug.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	W. M. Smith	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	25th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	.....	DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	C. APCAR	Brit. str.	A. Stewart	.....	.....

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan. (Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.)

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

## THE British steamship

## "YING KING."

Capt. Wm. Robinson, of 1,000 tons, Registered, is the newest, fastest and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with electricity; hot and cold water service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class ... \$3.00 for Single journey

2nd ... 1.50

Meals ... 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO. LD.

No. 216, Wing Lok Street.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [75]

## HONGKONG-MAUO LINE.

## S.S. "WING CHAI."

Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao week days at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.

FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5.

2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Tea and Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5 extra will be charged for each Cabin which has accommodation for two or more Passengers.

Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs on Excursion Trip Every Sunday, and takes only 34 hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO., 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong 8th September, 1903.

## MESSAGEIRIES CANTONNAISES.

## J. TREVOUX &amp; CO.

## HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY SERVICE.

## THE Commodious Steamer

## "PAUL BEAU."

Captain Franquet, leaves Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M., taking passengers and cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUTIN," Captain Morin, leaves Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the usual hour.

These two magnificent and up-to-date steamers are lighted with Electricity.

The Saloon is under European Supervision.

First Class European ... \$8.00

Second Class European ... \$3.00

First Class Chinese ... \$1.50

Second Class Chinese ... 80

Deck ... 30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen Street, Prince West.

For further particulars, apply to

J. LANDOLT, Agent.

The Pharmacy, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904. [420]

## FOR CANTON.

## THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

## "SAN CHEUNG."

951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8.30 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return



# OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"KEEMUN"	DUB	On 21st June.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	ON	On 1st July.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	ON	On 11th July.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"SARPEDON"	ON	On 15th July.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	ON	On 23rd July.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	ON	On 29th July.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON AND ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	ON	On 23rd June.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"YANGTZE"	ON	On 5th July.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	ON	On 15th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	ON	On 19th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"KEEMUN"	ON	On 2nd August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	ON	On 16th August.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"SARPEDON"	ON	On 20th August.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"OANFA"	ON	On 14th July.

For Freight, apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	ON	On 21st June.
MANILA	"TEAN"	ON	On 22nd June.
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	ON	On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	ON	On 25th June, Noon.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	ON	On 5th July.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified  
Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other  
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND  
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

## "SOUTH AFRICAN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR DURBAN.  
THE Steamship  
"COURTFIELD,"  
Captain Martin, will be despatched as above on  
or about the 24th June.

For Freight, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

1378

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK  
via SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at Philippine Ports)

THE Steamship  
"SCHUYLKILL,"  
will be despatched as above on or about the 1st  
July.

For Freight or further information, apply to  
STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK.

Oriental Freight Department.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1904.

1303

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-  
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, PERMAN, GULF, CONTINENTAL,  
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"BENGAL,"  
Captain G. Phillips, carrying His  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 2nd  
JULY, at Noon, taking passengers and  
cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and  
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be  
transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer  
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;  
other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed  
from Bombay by the E.M.S. "Oriental," due  
in London on the 15th August.

Passengers will be received at this Office until  
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and  
value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

1299

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY,  
LIMITED

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND  
COPENHAGEN.

THE Danish Steamer  
"PRINSESSE MARIE,"  
Captain Berentzen, will leave for the above  
ports on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1904.

1144

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG  
WEEKLY PRESS, JULY TO DECEMBER  
1903. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 25th March, 1904.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT"  
FROM SEATTLE, VICTORIA, YOKO-  
HAMA, KOBE AND MOI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature  
and to take immediate delivery of their  
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BENGAL"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. Australia  
and Syria.

From Australia, ex s.s. Marmora.

From Calcutta, ex s.s. Japan.

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. L. S. N.

and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
NOON, TO-DAY, the 15th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.,  
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-  
downs for examination by the Consignees and  
the Company's representative at an appointed  
hour. All Claims must be presented within  
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after  
which date they cannot be recognised. No  
Claims will be admitted after the Goods have  
left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, Fiume, PORT SAID,  
ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG,  
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being landed  
at their risk, into the Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This Vessel brings Cargo:—

From Levant ex s.s. Achille, transhipped at  
Port Said.

From Venice ex s.s. Venus, transhipped at  
Trieste.

From Suez, Africa ex s.s. Korber, trans-  
hipped at Aden.

From Trieste ex s.s. Imperator, transhipped  
at Bombay.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless  
notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be  
sent in to the Office of the undersigned before  
NOON, on the 23rd June, or they will not be  
recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any  
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the  
23rd June, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1904.

13

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s.  
Charente and Dover, from Havre ex s.s.  
Dover, in connection with above Steamer, are  
hereby informed that their Goods, with the  
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables,  
are being landed and stored at their risks into  
the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon,  
whence delivery may be obtained immediately  
after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
intimation is received from the Consignees  
before NOON, TO-DAY, the 17th inst., requesting  
it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed  
after Friday, the 24th inst., at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on  
Friday, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1904.

1299

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are  
prepared, during suspension of their  
Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice,  
to book cargo and issue Bills of Lading to  
SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and  
PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVER-  
LAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES  
and CANADA in connection with the GREAT  
NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE,  
as hitherto, by the steamers of the NORTHERN  
PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP  
CO., TOWBOAT CO., OCEAN S.S. CO.,  
and CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO.

For Further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's  
Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904.

1299

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are  
prepared, during suspension of their  
Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice,  
to book cargo and issue Bills of Lading to  
SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and  
PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVER-  
LAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES  
and CANADA in connection with the GREAT  
NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE,  
as hitherto, by the steamers of the NORTHERN  
PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP  
CO., TOWBOAT CO., OCEAN S.S. CO.,  
and CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO.

For Further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's  
Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904.

1299

BUDWEISER  
BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,  
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING  
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

THE LARGEST BREWERY  
IN THE WORLD.

This Beer is brewed of best German Hops and  
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to  
contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and  
full mature age insures its fine condition in any  
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively spark-  
ling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1903.

1299

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IN THE WORLD.

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## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHER- LANDS INDIA, PHILIP- PINES, BORNEO, &c., WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1904.

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